THE SUN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

HE ATTACKS THE GOLD DEMO-CRATS IN A SPEECH AT SPRINGFIELD.

A McKtaley Crawd Encountered at Holle. festalne—At Kenton a Part of the Plat-form He Stands on Falls with a Crash— Talk About a Fluctuating Tard Stick.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Sept. 2 .- The trip of the Bryan party from Columbus to this city was devoid of noteworthy incidents. On board the train were reception committees from Springfield and Kenton, the two places where Mr. Bryan spoke during the day. The committee from Springfield consisted of Secretary of the State Central Committee W. S. Thomas, James Johnson, Jr., and A. L. Claypool, while on the ear as the committee from Kenton were W. W. Durbin and E. Flanagan. The only stop made before Springfield was reached was at London, where 600 people had gathered to shake hands with the candidate. The train reached this city at 9:35 A. M. The booming of cannon an-nounced his arrival, and the crush from the steps of the car to the platform was simply terrible, 20,000 people being present. Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentiemen: For a few moments only I shall occupy your attention, because a large portion of my voice has been left along the line of travel, where it is still calling sinners to repentance. [Great laughter.] I am told that in this city you manufacture more agricultural implements than are manufactured in any other city of the country. I am glad to talk to a people who recognize their dependence upon the farmers of this country. I have had occasion to talk to some who seem to imagine the harder up they could make the farmers the better they would be off. I am glad to talk to you, who recognize that the dollars which you receive are carned by those who convert the natural resources of this country into money, those who till the soll, and from its fertility springs forth this nation's primary great ness. As a matter of fact the farmers and the laboring men are the foundation of society. [Cheera.] Upon this foundation is built the commercial classes and the financier acts as a eart of roof over the whole thing. You can take off the roof and put on another, but you cannot destroy the foundation without ruining the whole building. [Applause.] Goldsmith has well expressed it when he says:

Princes and lords may flourish or may fade, A breath can take them as a breath is made; but the bold peasantry, a nation * price. When once destroyed can never be supplied.

Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can take them as a breath is made;
but the bold peasantry, a nation's prince.

When once destroyed can never be supplied.

"The Democratic party in its platform at Chicago is pleading the cause of a nation's peasantry that cannot be destroyed until you sap the foundation of our nation's greatness. Upon the prosperity of the great producers of wealth, whom we call the meases as distinguished from the classes, depends all the prosperity of this city. If you have a gold standard you legislate the value of property down. Do you remember when we were young how we used to get on the teeter board, and when one end of it was up the other was down? It has remained for modern financiers to declare that you can keep both ends of the teeter board up at once. [Laughter.] Assuming to be statesmen, they disregard every law of trade, every law of economics, every law of nature, and every law of God. There is not a law, human or divine, they respect, because they think they are bigger than the Government and greater than the Almighty. [Great laughter.]

"The very legislation that increases the purchasing power of a doilar simply enables that dollar to buy more of other things. How can a dollar be made to buy more of ether things? Hy making more wheat sell for a dollar, more potatoes sell for a dollar, more of the product of toll exchanging for a given amount of money. It is a good thing for the man who owns money and buys property, but it is a mighty bad thing for the man who has to pay money with the property that he produces. [Applause.] How does the gold standard affect you? You make your implements and you sell them to the farmer. Suppose the farmer finds his taxes don't go down, his interest does not go down, his debts don't go down, but the prices of all that he sells goes down. What does it mean? It means that he has a less and less amount to expend on agricultural implements back and sell them second hand to somebody else. [Cheers.] That is the effect of legislation.

assert when he has taken more chances than everybody else and survives all the pestilences and calamities that visit the farm, it is not fair to drive him between the bulls and bears of Wall street and let them take from him what is left. (Great langher and applause.)

"The Democrats of this State have done well against great odds. In spite of great influences the Democrats of this State declare for the restoration of the money of the Constitution. You meet your opponents in open conflicts on by superiority of numbers overcome them. What do they do? The very people who have been calling all silver Democrats Populists, who are calling all silver Democrats Populists, who are calling all silver Democrats Populists, who are riving to read us out of the party for years, when they found they could not read us out, instead of going out to some other party and giving us the name we have proven our right to, they try to so out and take the name with them, and call us Anarchists because we don't go with them, Applause, I understand these gold-standard Pemocrats by resolution declared their emblem should be the hickory tree. We have heard about Satan stealing the livery of heaven, but we have never before seen men try to use the name of that great hero and statesman to undo all he tried to do. [Criss of "Good."] Talk about Andrew Jackson belonging to the gold-bug Democracy! [Laughter,] Go back to the time of Andrew Jackson, and whom had he arrayed against him? The very men who, after trying to use the Democratic part, for private gain, and having failed, are now trying to elect the Republican candidate for President by nominating a gold-standard candidate. [Criss of "The lean't do it!"] They sake a hickory tree for their emblem. Why don't tiey put upon their ballot the picture of an owl? [Laughter.] Nothing could be more appropriate. It looks wise and does its work at laughter and applicate.] But they ought to Soare the sacred memory of the man who was the hero of New Orleans and whose resting place, the hero of New Orlea

love Democratic principles still [Great applause.]

"My friends, remember relief cannot come to you from those who have fastened this yoke upon you. You may go to New York or Boston and find financiers who doubt the greatness of this country and proclaim the necessity for foreign aid. The men who do that know more about Europe than the United States. They go oftener to London than to the great prairies of the West and South. [Cries of "Good!"] If, because of their more intimate acquaintance with foreigners, they have exaggerated ideas of the necessity of foreign aid, you neople who live between the Alieghanies and the golden hills, who are willing to trust your all upon the republic and rise or fall with it, you have the power and the right to take the reins of government in your own hands and administer the law, not for foreign syndicates, but for the people of the United States." [Great applause.]

A MEINLEY CROWD AT BELLEFONTAINE.

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KENTON, O., Sept. 2.—Reaching Urbana at 11:45. Mr. Bryan found there an audience of about a thousand people who flocked around the rear platform of the car and emeryd loudly. Mr. Bryan was presented as the next President of the United States, and in response he said that whether or not this prediction would prove true would depend to a great extent on what the people about the car would do this fall. If they believed in a gold standard, he said, they should vote for his opponent, but if they did not wish a gold standard he had a right to expect their support. Mrs. Bryan was also introduced to the gathering, and three cheers were given her as the train drew out.

A large number of men, women, boys, and girls, bearing silps of yellow paper, containing the inscription. "McKinley Club" were in the crowd of several hundred gathered at Hellefontaine. The men had them pinned to their hats and the women to their parasois and dresses.

Even the carriages and warone drawn up at the station bore the golden labels. But, although the Bryan contingent in the suddence seemed to be in the minority, it had plenty of enthusiasm, and with the assistance of a brass band successed in making quite as much noise in honor of the Democratic candidate as the others made for his Republican opponent. Mr. Bryan referred to the color of the badges in his speech. This is what he said:

"Our opponents started out by saying that they were as good friends of himstellism as we But we have driven them to the not open but secret advocacy of the gold standard, so that whenever we come into a town where there are any McKinley men they have the name printed, not upon a white and yellow paper, but upon yellow paper, but upon yellow paper. Unt upon yellow paper, but upon yellow paper. A M'KINLEY CROWD AT BELLEFONTAINE.

fever in that the old reliow fever killed the men who had the fever, while the naw yellow fever ruins the people who do not have the fever. [Great appliause and cheering.] I am glad to see courage anywhere, and when I find a man who believes that this nation is not great shough to govern itself and must appeal to foreign nations for aid, I am glad to have him put it on his hat. [Great appliause, I am glad that in this campaign the people who are supporting the Chicago platform do not get down on their kness and appeal to kings and princes to legislate for the American people."

While Mr. Bryan was speaking some of his enthusiastic supporters gathered on the forward platform of the candidate's car and engaged in a guying match with those bearing the badges. "Put on knee pants!" they shouted. "All the girls are for McKinley: where are the men?" You've all taken the cure." shouted oue Bryanite, familiar enough with local affairs to know that a Keely Institute is located near the town. The label bearers returned in kind, and there were counter cheers of derision as the train renewed its journey.

BRYAN'S PLATFORM PALLE.

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BRYAN'S PLATFORM FALLS.

Mr. Bryan arrived in Kenton at 1:05 P. M., and an anvil salute was given him at the station, where a carriage was in waiting to take him, with Mrs. Bryan, to the Reus House under escort of a reception committee. After dinner Mr. Bryan and his party went to Court House square, where 4,000 people were drawn up in front of a temporary stand.

While Mr. Bryan was speaking a part of the stand gave away with a crash, carrying a score of people with it. Nobody was hurt, but the widest excitement reigned for a few mioutes. Mrs. Bryan barely managed to save herself from falling into the hole through which those near her fell. The speech was suspended, but when it was found that the accident had not resulted in any broken bones, he resumed. He said in part.

it was found that the accident had not resulted in any broken bones, he resumed. He said in part.

"This campaign is a very serious one, and the issues involved are great and important. I have not time to-day, as I am making this brief visit to your city, to enter into any claberate discussion of the issues before you, but I desire to leave with you several thoughts for your consideration. I want to surgest some things which mar aid you no deciding upon which side of the great paramount: issue your influence should be cast.

"John G. Carlisle divided society in two classes. On the one side he put those whom he described as the idle holders of hile capital, and on the other side he put those whom he described as the struggling masses. That condition exists to-day. Our opponents say that we are demagogues if we show the people that those classes exist. The crime is not in recognizing the condition. The trouble is in the condition itself. [Great applause.] Those who advocate a gold standard refuse to admit before the public the primary object of a gold standard and the influences which are behind it. And because we point out to the masses of the people that the object of a gold standard is to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful those whose secrets are thus disclosed are crying out against those who disclosed are crying out against those who disclosed are crying out against those who disclosed for property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money; that it would give these investments an unfair and disproportionate advantage over every other species of property. John Sherman said in 1860 that a contraction of the currency hurt every one accept the capitalist out of debt, the salaried officer or annuitant. These men did not make this true. They simply recognized the truth at that time, and that truth remains, although you may shut your eyes to it to-day." [Cries of "Amen!" and applants.]

your eyes to it to-day." [Cries of "Amen!" and applause.]

After the platform on which Mr. Bryan was standing partially collapsed, and when order was restored Mr. Bryan said:

"My friends, the crowd which found its way to this platform is but a drop in the bucket to the crowd that is trying to get upon the Chicaso platform. [Great applause.] These platforms may be frail; they may break down; but the Chicago platform is built upon a solid rock and can held all that come." [Applause.]

A special coach chartered by the Toledo Reception Committee was attached to the train on which Mr. Bryan left Kenton at 2:20 P. M. It was placed at the disposal of the candidate and his wife, and in it they and the Toledo delegation made the journey to that place.

A YARD-STICK ARGUMENT.

A YARD-STICE ARGUMENT.

FINDLAY, O., Sept. 2.—Fully 3,000 people were on the ball grounds this afternoon when Mr. Bryan arrived. His speech was short, for he had only thirty minutes to spare from the time he left his train at 3:10 until it resumed its northward progress. He was introduced by E. D. Nickerson, and responded as follows:

"If knew just what objection to free coinage was most urged in this community and one argument with the community and one argument is made on the second one argument frequently used by those opposed to bimetailism. They say you can't have two yard sticks; that a dollar is a yard stick, and therefore you can't have two yard sticks; that a dollar is a yard stick, and therefore you can't have two yard sticks; that a dollar is a yard stick, and therefore you can't have two yardstick and liferent lengths. As a matter of fact a dollar is yery different from a yardstick. A yardstick does not change in length. A dollar does change in value. Therefore, to make a comparison between a yardstick and a dollar is very misleading. If you wanted a yardstick which could be compared with a dollar you would want a yardstick made out of some kind of material which could grow longer or shorter under varying conditions. For instance, we learn when we begin to study physics that it a piece of from is just a yard long then it is at it as piece of from is just a yard long then it is at a piece of from a just a yard long then it is at a piece of from a just a yard long then it is at a piece of from a just a yard long them to a the which when red hot, would be twice as long for a given piece as when at the temperature of freezing, you would have a good material to make a yard stick out of which would compare with a dollar which, when red hot, would be twice as long for a given piece as when at the temperature of freezing. you would want a pard stick out of a piece of metal which, when red hot, would be the effect? Why everybody would carry his own yard stick. If you want have you want when would want is good measured by the short

dollar and lowered the purchasing power of the products of human labor."

Mr. Bryan declared, in closing his speech, that, if elected, gold would not remain the standard of this country one moment longer than he could help to get rid of it.

GREETED BY A LADIES' SILVER CLUB.

TOLEDO, Sept. 2.—After leaving Findlay stops were made by the Bryan train at Walker and Cygnut, where there were simil crowds. Mr. Bryan made brief remarks at both places. At Bowling Green a stand had been erected a hundred feet from the railway tracks and about two thousand people cheered the candidate when he appeared and listened attentively to a brief speech.

The Ladies' Silver Club, composed of young women attired in white frocks and silvered caps, was a feature of the reception there. Miss Carrie Layman, a member of the club, presented Mr. Bryan with a bouquet of flowers and made a little address.

These flowers." she said, "were gathered from the richest agricultural region in this great State, where the people, and especially the farmer, notwithstanding their splendid soil, are in great financial distress and even want." GREETED BY A LADIES' SILVER CLUB.

are in great financial distress and even want."

BRYAN IN TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 2.—Another vast audience heard William J. Bryan deliver a speech in the High School square here to night.

Once there was a suggestion of panic through the frantic efforts of those in the candidate delivered bis address to escape from the torrible crush, and Mr. Bryan was obliged to suspendhis speech and begin that the crowding cease. Estimates of the size of the audience range from 30,000 to 40,600. After the open meeting Mr. Bryan addressed more than 4,000 persons in Memorial Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan reached Toledo at 5,300 and were greeted by enormous crowds at the railway station and at the Boody House, where they are stopping. The caudidate was escorted to the High School square to-night by several brase bands and a torchlight procession. The Hon, Elmer White called the meeting to order and Judge A. W. Lemmon presented Mr. Bryan began his address. He made a long speech, beginning with these words:

"As I look over this wast audience, which is measured by the seare rather, which is measured by the seare rather and mays. The breaker will have a capacity of each transcription. BRYAN IN TOLEDO.

to regret that the silver oraze is dying out. (Great applause.) If this is what the people do when the silver sentiment is on the wane, what are they roing to do when the sentiment begins to increase? We are entering upon a great national campaign. The nominations have been made, the lause have been laid down, and the voters are choosing their sides upon this questlos. In former campaigns we have been able to mean upon the voters are choosing their sides upon this questlos. In former campaigns we have been able to mean upon the voters are the vote of each party with some degree of accuracy, in ordinary times the platform adopted by the party represented the sentiment of the party, generally speaking, and the number of it changes from one side to the other was few. But we are in the midst of a great upheaval in politics. Men who used to wait to have the party managers tell them what ought to be done are now telling the naty managers what they ought to do. (Great applause.) Hen who in ordinary times made their opinions to fit into party creeds are this year making their creeds to conform to their deep convictions. (Appaign proves anewthe capacity of the American people for self-government. (Applates and cheers.) I have believed at all times that power could safely be entrusted into the hands of the American people. [Applause.] I am not willing to believe that the experiment that is going to fail. I am not willing to believe that the experiment that is going to fail. I am not willing to believe that the people are able to govern themselves. [Great applause.]

PLAYED GOLF ON SUNDAY.

A Besident of Englewood Is Tried Under

The court of Recorder Fellowes, in the city of Englewood, was filled last evening with mer anxious to see if Edward H. Jewett would have to pay one dollar to the poor of the city for the privilege of playing golf on Sunday. When Englewood became a city, last spring, it got with its charter a Recorder, a City Attorney and a police force, consisting of a Chief, who wears fine gilt shoulder straps, and a half dozen policemen.

According to the golfers who live "on the hill," Englewood being an orderly and lawabiding city, there was little work for all these officials, and time hung heavily on their hands. To rid themselves of ennul they had resort to the blue laws, and as a result the town has had more to talk about during the last ten days than it has had in as many years.

Englewood, like all commuters' towns, has two distinct factions, those that live and work in the town and those that merely sleep there. Most of the former faction live in the valley and most of the latter "on the hill," which is another name for the Palisades. The hill people formed s golf club last winter, had links laid out, and a golf club last winter, had links laid out, and built a club house. About seventy-five men and fifty women became members, and early in the summer they started in to learn the game. From dawn till dusk they knocked the bail about the green. When Saturday night came they were so unsatisfied that they had to get out early on Sunday morning to continue the sport. The first of New Jersey's "blue laws," passed long ago, forbids all sorts of things on Sunday, including travelling, riding, walking, fishing, gunning, sporting, racing, football, bowling, ninepins, and "all other olays, pastimes, sports, and diversiona." It was to this law that the City Attorney and the policemen turned to find sufficient occupation to warrant them to draw their salaries; at least, licemen turned to find sufficient occupation to warrant them to draw their salaries; at least, that is the interpretation put on it by the hill

pople.

A week ago last Sunday Policeman Markham took his bicycle and rode up to the golf links. According to his testimony, given last night, he saw Mr. E. H. Jewett." hit twice with a sort of a shinny club a ball about the size of a medium-sized reach, and saw him follow it about twenty-five feet."

Policeman Markham was quite sure that the shinny slick was a golf stick and the medium-shinny stick was a golf stick and the medium-

sized peach, and saw him follow it about twenty-flive feet.

Policeman Markham was quite sure that the shiony stick was a golf stick and the medium-sized peach a golf ball, because, before he attained his present dignity as one of Englewood's flinest, he drove a grocery wagon and delivered groceries to the club house. When he saw this he hastened to Recorder Tellours and swore out a warrant for Mr. Jewett's arrest for violating "The Vice and Immorality act," commonly known as "Section 1 of the Blue Lawa."

The hill people were angry. They said it was an endeavor on the part of City Attorney Wortendyke to further certain of his own private interests. Mr. Wertendyke said he would push the case because complaints had been made of the Sinday golf playing. The hill people said it was persecution; that few played on Sunday, and they played so quiestly that they could not possibly disturb any one. They said they would gight the matter to the end.

At the hearing before the Recorder last night City Attorney Wortendyke managed the city's case and Judge Green and Thomas Thatcher were counsel for Mr. Jewett. Only two witnesses were called, Policeman Markham and Mr. Jewett. The policeman told in detail how he had seen Mr. Jewett two chief work the "medium-sized peach" with a shinny club, and Mr. Jewett was called to tastify that he was over fourteen years old, for the blue laws don't apply to children under fourteen. As Mr. Jewett is very tail, and very thin, and very bald, he admitted that he was over fourteen, but refused to say how much.

Judge Green argued the case for the defence. He said that an obsolete statute that was violated every day by respectable citizens of New Jersey had been dug up to stop a simple, harmless exercise. He analyzed the law, and said that an it was a penal law it had to be construed strictly. If the thing the prisoner was accused of had not been included originally in the law it could not be interjected into it at a later date. If golf was not known in New Jersey or the United States at the t

pastimes, sports, or diversions."

Judge Green warned the Recorder of the frightful things that would follow the enforcement of the law; how the Recorder could not go walking or driving on Sundays, dandle his baby on his knes and sing to it, or play the piano, and finally he undertook to show that Policeman Markham didn't know whether Mr. Jewett was playing goif or digging potatoes. playing golf or digging potatoes.

The City Actionney argued at length for the enforcement of the law. Then the case was adourned and the Recorder said he would give his decision in a few days.

JERSEY HIGHWAYMEN NARBED. They Had Held Up Hugh Ryan, Who Re-

Hugh Ryan of 288 Third street, Jersey City, reported at Police Headquarters in that city esterday that he had been held up and robbed by four men in Johnston avenue, near the Le high Valley Railroad. Word was sent to the Communipaw avenue station and Detective Holtic started out in a patrol wagon to lock for

Holtic started out in a patrol wagon to lock for the highwaymen. He left the wagon and the driver concealed behind a freight train and walked over to the National Docks railway bridge, which crosses Johnston avenue. There he saw two men lying on the ground asleep and another keeping watch.

The detective from a distance recognized the watcher as "Rino" Finley, a notorious desperado. Hottic crept up behind Finley, clapped his hand over his mouth to prevant him from making any outcry, and dragged him off to the patrol wagon. Then the detective landed the two sleepers in the patrol wagon. At the Communipaw avenue station the prisoners were booked as James Finley, aged 24, 280 Van Horne street; John O'Briou, aged 35, 386 Grand street, and James Bonnelly, aged 24, no home.

They were arraigned before Acting Police Justice Maus yesterday morning, Ryan falled to appear. Detective Holtic explained that Ryan was afraid to press the complaint on account of the desperate character of the prisoners. Judge Maes committed the prisoners to the Snake Hill penitentiary for sixty days as disorderly persons. penitentiary for sixty days as disorderly.

Attacked in Her Rouse by an Unknown ALBANY, Sept. 2.-Fannie M. Tompkins, aged

50 years, was found this morning suffering from the effects of an assault made by an un known man who attacked her in her residence, 158 East street, East Albany. About 12 o'clock Tuesday night she was awakened by noise in Tuesday night abe was awakened by noise in her bedroom. A heavily built man stood at the door of her room, and before she could scream he jumped forward, seized her by the throat with one hand and commenced pounding her with the other. She became senseless and remained so until about 2° o'clock this morring. The physicians think that believing he had killed her the man fied without completing his purpose of robbery or worse. He broke through two doors in getting in, but left on the dresser in the room diamond earrings, finger rings and a pocketbook containing \$100.

THE VERMONT AVALANCHE.

MAY EXCEED 39,000. argest Plurality Ever Rolled Up Towns Give a Majority for the Beme-

MAJOR JOSTAN GROUT'S PLURALITY

Sr. Albana, Vt., Sept. 2,-When, at a late hour last night, the Republican plurality in the Gubernatorial election was set at upward of 35,000, the statement was based upon calculations which were fully justified by the practical completion of the returns to-day. Only five towns are yet to be heard from, and Major Josiah Grout, the Republican candidate, has a plurality of 38,816. The missing towns are Branswick, Landgrave, Sherburn, Somerset, and Westfield. In 1892 these towns gave a Republican plurality of 181, and in 1894 of 198 Should the figures stand as they did last year it will make a plurality of 38,004, but if the Republican gain holds good in these towns, as there is every reason to believe it will, the final figures will be about 39,077. The majority will net be under 38,000, the Populist and Prohibition vote being very light. Great Republican gains were made in every county, and the total gain is 37 per cent, over the vote of 1892, with which all comparisons are made. The figures now stand: Grout (Republican), 53,329; Jackson (Democrat), 14,513. These are the latest official revised figures, and show the largest vote ever cast in the State, and the largest plurality and majority ever rolled up by Vermont Republicans. The vote by countles

48 647 820 1,634 1,539 1,298 1,434 1,951 Totals: ..58.829 14.518 14,404 4,711

The only towns that cast a majority vote for he Democratic candidate were: Glastenbury, ; Lemington, 2; Maidestone, 4; Fairfield, 9. The Senate will be solidly Republican, and if t were not for the five Democratic town Repreentatives from Franklin county the party would not be represented by a baker's dezen in

The Hon, Olin Merrill, Chairman of the Reublican State Committee, in an interview said : publican State Committee, in an interview said:

"I attribute the magnificent Republican victory to the intelligence and honesty of the people of Vermont. The triumph for sound money and pretection is the expressed conviction of the yeomanry and workingmen of the Green Mountain State. The great victory is but the logical result of the patriotic and honest instincts of the people of Vermont, irrespective of party, and which was so greandly exemplified when Sumter was fired upon and Republicass and Democrats railied to save the Union. Now and then many thousands of Democrats have put patriotism above party and railied to save the honor and integrity of the nation."

BURLINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Hon. E. J. Phelps added one vote to Vermont's Republican majority, and in an interview to-day said:

"I regard the magnificent result of the election yesterday as an event of the highest consequence. It was the emphatic response of the page of Vermont with a way."

majority, and in an interview to-day said:

"I regard the magnificent result of the election yesterday as an event of the highest censequence. It was the emphatic response of the
people of Vermont, with small difference of
party, to the proposals of repudiation, dishonor,
and debased public currency that have been so
insidiously and at the same time so vigorously
pressed upon us. It is all the more interesting because it is the first response that any
State has as yet had the opportunity to make, and
it is, therefore, the unprompted and natural
sentiment of Vermont. The eye of many a distent Vermonter will kindle when be reads it,
and sees that it is not the voice of a party, but
of a people, courageous enough not to wait for
an example, but to set it. It cannot fail, in my
opinion, to exert a strong and possibly a decisive influence upon the national election. The
crisk is so novel and se dangerous that grave
apprehensious have been felt everywhere as to
the effect of the new and untried element that it
introduces into political controversies, which
hitherto, bowever sharply defined, have not attacked the foundations of society. But it is now
fair to expect that, as it has utterir failed
among the piain people of Vermont, it will
equally fall among their countrymen generally.
And if there are any, as there usually are, who
are waiting to see which way the current sets
before determining their country men generally.
And if there are any, as there usually are, who
are waiting to see which way the current sets
before determining their countrymen generally.
And if there are any, as there usually are, who
are waiting to see which way the current sets
before determining their country party lines
will be loosened and party considerations list
aside for this time in the presence of so great a
danger as menaces us."

CONNECTICET DEMOCRATS

state to a majority, as they seem likely to be, they will select the State ticket.

There is a good deal of speculation as to the silver strength in the State. The silver leaders ray there would have been no doubt about it if siryan had been permitted by the National Silver Committee to come to Connecticut when they wanted him. The gold men expect to be in the majority, and well informed leaders in the silver cause are inclined to admit that such will be the case.

As the day for holding the Convention approaches the question whether there will be two Democratic State tickets in the field is being seriously considered. The leaders of both sides seem to be at sea as to whom to select as

two Democratic State tickets in the field is belng seriously considered. The leaders of both
sides seem to be at sea as to whom to select as
their standard bearers. William B. Carey, who
was candidate for State Senator from the
Twelfth district two years ago, is talked of. He
is a young man of wealth, who lives with his
family in Ridgefield. He is a pronounced gold
advocate, and was the permanent Chairman of
the State Convention that elected tweive gold
delegates to Chicago, Philo S. Bennett, who
lives in New Haven, but does business in New
York, a personal friend of Bryan, is the only
candidate thus far suggested by the silverites,

Salzer Sura He's Going to Be Nominated Congressman H. Clay Sulzer, who has been

up through the State with Candidate Bryan, returned to town yesterday. Mr. Suizer thinks that he is to be the candidate of his party for Governor. He said that he is sure of the 165 votes of Tammany Hail at the Buffalo Conven-tion and that the Kings county delegation will also be solid for him. tion and that the Kings county delegation will also be solid for him.

This will be news to many of the men who expect to be delegates from both this and Kings county. Mr. Sulzer, however, seems to believe what he says. He made his predictions as to his backing at the Convention last night in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Chairman Butler Goes to See Tom Watson WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 .- Senator Butler, Chairan of the Populist National Committee, left Washington to-day for Atlanta, Ga., where he will hold a conference to-morrow with Populist leaders, including Thomas Watson, the Populist candidate for Vice-President.

The Republican Nominations for Assembly, Samuel G. French said yesterday that he proposes to file his certificate of nomination as Re publican candidate for the Assembly in the wenty-ninth district, and let the Police Com-Brown is the regular nominee of the party. Brown will have the backing of the organization, and was nominated by a convention held under the provisions prescribed by its constitution.

tion.
D. Matthewson was nominated in the Thirty-fifth District Convention.

Tynna Meakim.

TARRYTOWN, Sept. 2 .- Miss Elinor Fredericks Meakim, daughter of former Police Captain William Meakim, was married to-day to Edward Walsh Typan of New York, at the Church ward Waish Tynan of New York, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, by the Rev. Father Lovell of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The bridsemaid, Miss Helen Rogers of Paterson, N. J., was the maid of honor. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Miner, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Reilly, Mr. Valentine Waish O'Reilly, Mrs. Elinor Wachner, Mr. and Mrs. Tilden Ewan Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. William Murray, the Misses Malonoy, W. Nelson McVicker, and Mrs. and Mrs. J. C. Campbell of St. Louis. and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Campbell of St. Louis.

Assived - Steamship Saginaw, from Turk's Island.

Gotf Eathusiaum. "Great Scott:" cried the enthusiastic golfer as he caught sight of Mount washington. "What a magnificent bunker that would make." Latest Marine Intelligence.

POPOCRATS LOOK BLUE.

The Vermont Returns Have a Depressing Effect on the Washington Maungers. WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. - There were unmistakable evidences of "blues" at Popocratio headquarters to-day. The returns from Vermont undoubtedly had a depressing effect upon Senator Faulkner, Representative Richardson, and their associates, although they endeavored to either evade that subject or pass it off with indifference. Even Senator Faulkner was without his usual supply of rainbow predictions, for it was observed that most of his statements were qualified with such expressions as "if we are not mistaken in our calculations," or " if we have not overestimated what we believe to be opular sentiment "

There were many anxious inquiries for Senator Gorman, who was supposed to be in the city to-day but failed to show up at headquarters. It is evident that the managers are looking for advice and counsel from the astute enator from Maryland, but he does not seen inclined to take his place at the work beach and receive directions from the bungling appren-tices who are attempting to boss a very complicated job. Just why there was so much anxiety about Senator Gorman's presence none of the managers would reveal, but courier were sent out to try and locate him and induce him to come into camp. If the Senator was in the city he kept out of the way of the Popoche city no kept out of the way of the ropo-cratic leaders, as if to avoid sharing the troubles into which they have plunged themselves. As the campaign advances their troubles multiply, and they are beginning to realize that it is a difficult matter to run a Presidential contest on

and they are beginning to realize that it is a difficult matter to run a Presidential contest on sentiment alone.

If the Popocratic managers have their way Tom Watson will not be allowed to make his proposed campaigning tour through the Western States. It remains to be seen whether Senator Butler, the director-general of the Populist forces, can call the talkative Thomas off. Senator Faulkeer and his associates in charge of the Bryan and Sewail canvass have no objection to Watson travelling through the Southern States on a speech-making expedition, but they do not want him turned loose among the Populists in the West. They admit that he will hurt the cause of both Bryan and Sewail. As long as Watson confines his vocal efforts to the Sunny South he helps the cause of Bryan and Sewail, for the Southern Democrats cannot be influenced by anything "talking Tom" may say. In the West It is different. Pipes have been ind, or are to be hid, looking to a fusion between the Popocrats and the Populists in several of the Western States. If Watson goes among the Pops and tells them his tale of woe he may upset all the arrangements that have been made between Senators Jones and Butler. It is possible that Senator Butler's sudden departure for the South this morning may have some bearing upon the Watson question. The problem is one that occasions much anglety among the friends of Bryan and Sewail. North Carolina and Florida are regarded by the Republican managers as good fighting territory, although neither the Popocrats nor the Populists will concede that fact.

The Magnitude of the Vermont Victory

CANTON, O., Sept. 2.-The result of the Verment election is the one political topic of the day, which has eclipsed all others and monopolized all discussions in and about Canton. The esuit, by reason of the magnitude of the Republican victory, is surprising in a high degree in Major McKinley declined to discuss the situation or say what the result, whatever it might be, would presage. To-day, with the returns before him, he is no more talkative. But so far as his real sentiments can be reflected by his looks and by those closely connected with him, the result is pleasing in the highest degree and which has been apparent throughout the cam-

m'The Major's friends and closest associates are those who talk of the result with the greatest enthusiasm. How they award the credit for

enthusiasm. How they award the credit for the victory is not so readily ascertained; but if the Eccning Repository, generally regarded as the home organ of Major McKinley, speaks by the book, protection is regarded as the winning card in Vermont.

The Vermont result was the subject of scores of telegrams to Major McKinley. All read the result as prophetic of the November contest, and congratulated accordingly.

Senator Proctor wired: "Campaign was too short to make it unanimous, but it was travelling that way very fast."

Gov. Woodbury wired: "The people were voting for you rather than for the State candidates."

dates."

All previous records are broken in the volume of Major McKinley's mail, and letters are now delivered in sacks, as the papers have been for months. The mail keeps Major McKinley occupied every moment he can spare from callers. Last night he signed practically at one sitting 1.360 letters, but that by no means brought him up to date. up to date.

The Indianapolis Convention of Sound-money

The Indianapolis Convention of Sound-money

They Hope to Beat the Silverites Out of Sight—The Coming Convention.

Stamford, Coun., Sept. 3.—Tom Waller's announcement that he will stump the State for the sound-money candidate has inspired the gold Democrata with renewed hopes of burying the silverites out of sight. Mr. Waller's name has been suggested and warming received all over the State as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Within the next few days the town caucuses willibe held to select delegates to the State Convention, and if the honest-money men are in a majority, as they seem likely to be, they will select the State ticket.

There is a good deal of speculation as to the silver strength in the State. The silver leaders ray there would have been no doubt about it if Bryan had been permitted by the National Silver Committee to come to Connectiout when they wanted him. The gold men expect to be in the majority, and well informed leaders in the silver cause are inclined to admit that such

HERE TO STUDY FREE SILVER. Dr. Theodor Barth, the German Financial Writer, Arrives in America.

Dr. Theodor Barth, the well-known editor and financial writer of Berlin, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Havel. The Doctor has been in America twice before, but never when a national political campaign was in progress, and he has come this time to make a study of the silver question.

He is a strong upholder of gold in Germany,

and although not a member of the party in power there, being a Liberalist, he is in sympathy

power there, being a Liberalist, he is in sympathy with it in maintaining the gold standard. Dr. Harth studied in the universities of Berlin, Leipsic, and Heidelberg, and as a lawyer he won a reputation as a financial authority. He gave up the practice of law, however, and entered journalism, becoming editor of Dic Nation, a weekly journal which is a recognized authority on all questions of finance.

Dr. Barth came to America on his first visit ten years ago, when he made a tour of the Western States. Upon his return to Europe he wrote a book on "American Asricultural Life." The Loctor's second visit to America was in 1893, when he was drawn here, he says, by the enersy and optimism of the people, to whom he had taken a great fancy. Dr. Barth said last evening:

"I want to study this phenomenous this ways."

and optimism of the people, to whom he had taken a great fancy. Dr. Barth said last evening:

"I want to study this phenomenon, this movement for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of lit to 1. I want to understand it and, if possible, write a book upon it. I am a monametallist, and am opposed to international bimetallism. I think the free-silver policy would unsettle the financial basis of the world. There is more gold in the United States now than there ever was, and as a matter of fact I don't think you need any more money in this country, as business is now carried on on a credit basis. The Chinese have a silver standard, but no one should worry about them, as they make laws among themselves and are not recognized as an international financial power.

"I will state that I have not come to this country to wage war against silver, but merely to view its significance in the coming campaign and satisfy myself on certain questions of linance which I know only such a struggle as the impending one will bring out."

Dr. Barth is at present stopping at Hotel Netherlands.

Powderly to Speak Here for McKinley and

Terence V. Powderly, former General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor will address a McKinley and Hobart mass meeting in the big hall of Cooper Union on the night of Sept. 10.

The nights are grow-

ing longer-so will your

gas bill-unless you get

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Kennedy Cortlands

We've gathered the cream of the Fall Styles. We never gave such values. Derbys, \$1.90-\$2.35-\$3.90, Alpines, \$1.00-\$2.90, 3 Silk Hata, \$3.90-\$4.80-85.80.

Here is good formns for shoe wanters. \$4.00 Patent

enthers at \$1.9% A shoe factory had to move, and were giad to take ur offer on their fine stock of Patent Leathers. 875 pairs, all narrow toes, every size, \$1.95 pair.

Men's Furnishings.

Scarf Elegance at 49c. Seventy-five patterns, the latest gleanings. Plays of two and three colors, with a haphazard effect that is simply charming. Cool days and chilly nights make warmer under-

rear necessary.
40 dosen imported natural wool Shirts and Drawers t 95c, each; worth \$1.50. Madras and Percale Shirts, to be worn with white

MERIING OF THE EMPERORS. The Kaiser Leaves Potedam on His Way

BERLIN, Sept. 2.-Emperor William left Potstam this evening on his way to Dresden. Tomorrow he will be present at a great parade of the Saxon (Twelfth) Army Corps and the Fourth Guards Cavalry Brigade at Zeithain. After the arade a banquet will be given in the royal castle of Albrechtsburg, at Meissen, where covers for 300 will be laid. In the evening the old historic castle and the hills of the Elbe will e illuminated. Tableaux vicants representing 'Melssen China" will be given at the castle and the old veterans will mount guard in the castle yard.

On Sept. 4 the Emperor and his guests will leave for Breslau, arriving in that city at 1:30 P. M. There will be no reception at the station by the civil authorities; only the military onsehold, &c., will be present, owing to the shortly following arrival of the Czar. Troops will form a line from the Ober-Schlesische Bahahof to the monument to Emperor William I., which will be unveiled. The unveiling ceremonies will take about an hour. At their conclusion the troops and veterans will march past the Kaiser.

When the march past is finished the Emperor will ride and the Empress crive through the Schweidnitzer road, where the guilds will form in line, to the Town Hall to drink the loving cup. After the "cup" their Majesties will drive through Grune Rohrseite, Naschmarkseite, Siebenkurfurstenseite Bluckerplatz Schweidnitzer-Strasse, and Wall-Strasse to the Palace, On the road 12,000 school children will be

The Czar and Czarina upon their arrival will leave their train in the eastern wing of the ratiway station, the vestibule of which has been turned into a tropical flower garden. There their Majesties will be received. The Kaiser Alexander Foot Guards will form a line from the station, and the Kaiser Alexander Dragoons will escort the carriages in which the imperial guests will be seated. A via triumphalis has been erected to the Czar's residence.

On Sept. 5 Emperor William will accompany the Czar and Czarina to the parade which will take place that day. Both imperial couples will drive from the Czar's residence to the drill ground. After the parade they will drive over the Königsplatz, where, in the meantime, the Warriors' and Veteran Unions and the Catholie and Evangelic Workmen's Unions will have formed in line. A gala opera and theatre performance will be given, commencing at 8 P. M.

The Kalser has ordered that the Russian national hymn, followed by the Prussian national hymn, shall be played when their imperial Majestles enter their box. The second act of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" will be performed. after which there will be a half hour's intermission for refreshments. The performance will conclude with the comedy. fromm." The streets will be illuminated when

RATE OF SPEED IN THE SOLENT. Baren Colville Says the St. Paul Threw

Up a Bangerous Wave, LONDON, Sept. 2.-Baron Colville of Culcross, Chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company, has written to the newspapers protesting against the risk to life and property resulting from the alleged high rate of speed maintained by the Transatiantic liners in the narrow waters of the Solent. He says a wave from the steamer of the Solent. He says a wave from the steamer off Cowes as the liner was passing out on Saturday last. A wave from the steamer Spree, he adds, dashed upon shore and overthrew and severely injured a woman who was walking on the footpath of the Cowes road.

A reporter made inputing at the office of the

A reporter made inquiry at the office of the American Line Steamship Company, where it was denied that their ships run at a high rate of speed in the Solent. The speed record of the outgoing American liners, the officials declare, begins at the Needles.

SPAIN'S MANIFOLD IROUBLES. asovas Credits Cubas Fillbusters with

Far-reaching Inducace. MADRID, Sept. 2. Seffor Canovas, the Prime Minister, said to-day that the troubles in the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico were the resuit of the efforts of Cuban filibustering agents to harass the Spanish Government. Spain the Premier said, would deal inexorably with the conspirators should disturbaness occur in Porto Rico.

LONDON, Sept. 2.-The new armored battle ship Casar was launched from the Portsmouth

dockyard to-day. The new ship is of 14,900 tons. Her engines will have an indicated horse power of 12,000, and she will carry sixteen guns of various types and calibre.

The Thyroid Gland in Medicine. SARATOGA, Sept. 2.-At to-day's session of the

American Social Science Association several papers on health were read. One paper was by Dr. Pierce Bailey of Columbia College, New York, and was devoted to "The Introduction Into Medicine of the Thyrold Gland." After an outline of the successive scientific experi-ments which led to the discovery of the remedy, ments which led to the discovery of the remedy. Dr. Balley described its results in the treatment of myxodema and cretinism, of which it is a specific. Myxodema, which resembles Bright's disease, was regarded as incurable, he said, before it was treated by the Thyroid glands of animals. Cretinism, as it occurred in America, is myxodema in infancy and forms one of the varieties of idiocy. Under the action of thyroid, growth is restored to the dwarf and the impaired intellectual faculties are improved or refeatablished. The paper concluded with a consideration of some of the other therapeutie uses of the thyroid.

Insurgents Attack a Town.

HAVANA, Sept. 2.-The town of Bolondron, in the province of Matanzas, was attacked by the usurgents to-day. Thirty-two houses in the town and nineteen beyond the town limits were set on fire by the attacking party and destroyed. They also sacked the stores. Two women and one man were killed.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

While Driver John Cody of 1,986 Park avenue was helping to load timber on his truck in Church E. Gate's lumber yard at Girard account and Hariem River, yesterday, the skids broke under the weight of a beam. It fell on Cody, crushing his head and chest, and kinling him instantly. George F. Taylor, broker and dealer in fertilizers at 0 and 82 Fine street, made an assignment yesterday 0 Henry H. Pets without preference. Mr. Taylor has been identified with this line since 1875. His Habill-ies are said to be about \$20,00.

the are said to be about \$20,00.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court has craited a preliminary injunction restraining fine-bert J. Riley and others from presenting a dramatization and stereopticon limitations of ten Lewis waitace's story. "Ben Hur."

Stephen a Putton, a real estate dealer, of 187 West Sovensy-first street, who was arcested on Saturday night on a bench warrant issued under an indictment charging him with fraudulently obtaining the surfacture of his Lity Alpy Godfery, was produced rister day on a writ of habeas corpus before Justice beach in the Supreme Court, and his bail was reduced from \$10,000 to \$2,500.

COWPERTHWAIT'S Reliable Select from this Stock for Carpets. beauty and economy LONG CREDIT.

THEY FEAR FREE SILVER.

SHIPBUILDERS UNEASY OVER THE PINANCIAL SITUATIO They Request the Navy Department to Postpone Its Opening of Proposals for the Construction of the Three New Battle Ships Datil After the Elections.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The leading ship. builders of the country have taken an unusual course with regard to the three new battle ships and swelve torpedo boats, for which bids will be opened in about ten days, and have requested the naval authorities to postpone opening of proposals until after the November elections, on the ground that the present unsettled condition of affairs renders bidding for such large contracts inadvisable. The department, however, has no discretion in the matter, and has informed each builder that under the law the bids must be inspected on the day named in the advertisements, and that there will be no departure from it. The amount of money involved in the increase for the navy made last Congress will approximate \$13,000,000, and bidders say that if free sliver prevails they cannot afford to build the vessels as cheaply as they would otherwise. Several of the firms, it is known, propose inserting in their bids provises hat if the contract is awarded them the pay. ments shall be made in gold, but at the Navy Department it is said that the authorities have no power to make any such arrangement, and if the successful bidders insist on gold guarantees the entire list of bids will be thrown out. Under the Government specifications the bidfor three battle ships are to be opened next

Monday week, and for a dozen of the high. est type of torpedo boats two days previous. It is understood that requests come from the Cramps, the Union Iron Works, and the Newport News Company, while smaller firms who intend entering the contest for the torpedo boats are equally desirous that some other time later in the autumn be fixed for closing the entries. The law is mandatory on this point, however, and requires all bids for Government work to be considered on the day stipulated in the advertisements. Hence the department will open bids submitted both

bids for Government work to be considered on the day stipulated in the advertisements. Hence the department will open bids submitted both for battle ships and torpedo boats at the hour and day fixed, and has no idea of deviating from the original plan.

Not only are the shipbuilders who may contemplate bidding for the new vessels greatly exercised over the present financial situation, but those as well who already have contracts with the Government. They are showing an uneasiness meet marked, and it is not improbable it may have the effect of lessening the competition for the new vessels involving such enomous contracts. There are now building for the Government a first-class battle ship by the Crampa, two by the Newport News Company, six small cruiters by Eastern and Western firms, three torpedo boats at Baltimora, two at Hereshoffs, and one at Seattle, a submarine boat, and some other vessel of smaller type, for which the Government is under obligations to pay large sums of money. Nearly all of these firms have displayed some little uneasiness, which is not half so apparent among the centractors for river and harbor work under the army engineers.

So far the War Department has heard of no such apprehension existing among contractors who may expect to participate in the expenditure of \$12,000,000 authorized last winter for coast defences but few of the contracts are to be awarded until the late autumn and early winter, and by that time contractors will know just how to figure in presenting their bids.

Another effect of the sliver fear that has taken possession of the shipbuilders may be felt in an increase in the amounts bid for the work. That the cost of producing vessels in this country has been materially decreased in recent years is evident in the bids made fer two battle-ship some months ago, and for other work of this class in the last year. The department had expected, therefore, that the country has been materially decreased in recent years is evident in the bids made fer two battle-ship some months a

posed a pear ago.

The competition for the battle ships will be active and close, and four firms at least are expected to enter it. A number of the smaller firms have requested plans, also, which indicates at least an interest on their part in the advertisements.

advertisements.

The Hereahoffs will enter the torpede class contest with a determination to win, and it seems quite certain that they will secure the three thirty-knot boats, and possibly some of the twenty-knot class.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET. Match Between United States and Canada

The annual international cricket match between the United States and Canada will be played to-morrow and Saturday on the grounds of the Germantown C. C., Philadelphia. It will be the twenty-fourth contest between the two countries, and of the series the United States has won 15, Canada has won 6, and two games

have been drawn. The game last year was played in Toronto and, as the United States was not very strongly represented, the Canadians won rather easily by 139 runs. This result is likely to be reversed this year, for the American team is a strong one and includes all the international players of repute. The team is composed as follows: G. S. Patterson, F. H. Bohlen, E. W. Clark, Jr., F. W. Raiston, W. W. Noble, H. I. Brown, and L. D. Biddle of

Germantown, Crawford Coates, Jr., J. R. King, and J. W. Mutr of Belmout, and H. P. Baily of Merica. The Canadians have had great difficulty in getting their eleven together, for those selected Pope of London, D. W. Saunders of Toronto.

W. A. Henry, W. C. Little, and J. A. MacIntosh of Halifax, P. C. Goldingham, J. H. Laing, and E. G. Rykert of Torvanto, G. B. Lyan or Hosedale, H. Ack-land of Ottawa, H. B. McGivarin of Hamilton, J. Horstead of Chatham, and W. H. Cooper of Trinity College, Toronta. First substitute, D. E. Dean of Rosedale,

College, Toronte. First substitute, D. E. Dean of Roscadae.

Toronto, which has usually had control of everything in the cricket world in Canada, has given way this year to the maritime provinces, and W. A. Henry of Hallfax has been elected captain of the team. He will have no sinecure, either, and it is quite probable that he will have to use every device of which he can think before the Americans are disposed of.

These annual matches between Canada and the United States have now been played since 1853, when the first same took place in this city. No games were played between 1860 and 1860 or batween 1860 and 1870, but they have taken place regularly since then, with the exception of 1887. The greatest victory ever obtained by the United States was in 1892 in Philadelphia, when the Canadians were defeated by an inning and 222 runs, while the worst beating sustained by the United States was in 1854, when the Canadians won by ten wickets.

Fire on the Roof of the Manhattan Hotel A slight fire on the roof of the new Manhatian Hotel, at 13 and 15 East Forty-second street, last evening, gave the firemen a new experience in fire fighting. The building, which is sixteen stories high, is having the finishing touches but on the interior, but the elevators are not running yet. At 7:30 o'clock a policeman noticed sparks flying from the roof of the building and he turned in an alarm.

The firmen had to carry their hose all the way up to the roof by way of the stars and, considering the distance they had to climb, they were prompt in extinguishing the firm it was caused by some workmen leaving a lighted charcoal brazier on the roof.

charcoal brazier on the roof. About S Three Men Killed by a Botler Explosion. SANILAG CENTRE, Mich., Sept. 2.-While & crew were thrashing vesterday in the farm of Herbert Lossing the boiler exploded, killing three men and severely injuring two others. The killed are George Casterliou, Parine Lossing, and Laneon Lossing. The injuries are James Davis and George Tallman, Casterlion and the two injured men were standing on a stack fully one hundred feet away from the boiler when it exploded.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were. 4. M.-10:25, 280 Broadway, aweetser, Pumbreon &

. damare \$60. P. M .- 2:45, fempe at 652 East 134th street damage 410; 2.00, 6 Eldridge street, banuel kayascamité, damage triffing; 3:20, 7a West Sincty acresis street, Julius Winsdwar, damage \$50, 11:35, 10:1, 15 fast Forty-second street, damage \$50, 94 his Warts street, C. Gardello, damage triffing; sobs, accient street, C. Gardello, damage triffing; sobs, accient street and Eleventh avenue, Eastman & Co., damage \$15.

Flint's Fine Furniture. Interesting to thrifty house-Wives.